Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit . . .

METHODIST Peace Courier

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AMERICA'S MORAL RESPONSIBILITY

The challenge of American freedom, independence and democracy to the nations of the orld lays new moral responsibilities on Americans and their government. These responsibilities assume larger proportions as a result f the new position of leadership of the United States during recent months in the United ations. This largely results from policies ponsored by the United States since September.

Americans should take a new look at their orld and appraise it in the light of the following factors:

(1) Life expectancy in the United States s now 70 years, in India, for example, 30.

(2) Standards of living in the United States have reached an all-time high with an nnual per capita income approaching $2000; in sian countries - $50, $30, or less.

(3) United States prestige has risen due o support of moral principles in the charter, he rejection of the policy of force or threat f force in the Suez Canal issue, and also by merican leadership in the condemnation of the rutal use of armed repression in Hungary and n Hungarian relief.

(4) World population is increasing with remendous rapidity. Needs will require the ooperation of all the member states of the nited Nations.

(5) Rapidity of communication between the ations of the world is a matter of minutes or ours. Speed of transportation permits the rapid assembly of the world's leaders. The ecurity Council can be convened on twenty-four ours' notice.

(6) Amazing scientific discoveries have provided enormous atomic and thermo-nuclear power available for centuries ahead - unless there is world war.

Therefore, the American people and their representatives in government must take strong moral positions upon the following issues:

(1) The United States should make unmistakably clear that our policy is to help every nation to become at the earliest possible time a free, independent and self-governing nation,and - a member state of the United Nations. The world should have no doubt as to our goal.

(2) The United States should demonstrate that as a member state of the United Nations it considers the United Nations not as a convenient tool for the achievement of American domination but as the foundation of our foreign policy.

(3) In view of the fact that our nation is in the most favorable economic position to give constructive leadership, we will work in partnership through the United Nations in sharing our technical knowledge,,and in widening the scope and effectiveness of international trade and commerce. Our policies must apply the fruits of atomic energy for peaceful purposes in lifting the standards of living for all mankind. This certainly will require steps by the executive and legislative branches to modify the present ratio of expenditures of $10.00 for armament to $1.00 for economic aid. This moral challenge should prompt us to immediately communicate with our Senators and Representatives.

(4) The United States has a moral responsibility for exercising its powers in every legitimate way to reduce tensions existing in the world and to lead nations to accept and execute plans for a disarmed world. Mr. Harold Stassen is now in London representing the United States in the disarmament discussions. East and West did present some points of agreement on disarmament policy at the recent session of the United Nations. In arrangements that guarantee the use of peaceful modus vivendi in the solution of problems and the settlement of disputes, America has a moral responsibility for continuing to take initiative in a relaxation of world tensions and in disarmament, reduced to international police services with an acceptable international plan of inspection, reduction of arms and control under United Nations' auspices.

If the American people and their government are to live up to their moral responsibilities in this high hour of human crisis, the churches must know the facts, be clear regarding the moral and spiritual principles involved, and learn to express themselves in actions to achieve the results. Act Now!

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POINTERS FOR PEACE PROGRAMMING

Problems of local church peace commissions and their annual conference counter-parts are surprisingly similar at many points. Both must find leadership to expand program, combine stability with change, share training opportunities. What is said below of the annual conference board describes equally well peace program and organization in the local church.

Alert annual conference boards and committees of world peace will prepare a balanced report to annual conference. On the other hand, they will lift up problems and issues. To these they will bring sound interpretations and bold, clear recommendations. But they will also call for action, carefully eliciting conference support of specific projects for the coming year. They will move from pronouncements to program; from the occasion to the perspective of the whole year ahead. To aid chairmen and their committees to envision this dual task a worksheet has been furnished each board chairman recently.

In conferences where work for peace is just getting under way, the importance of a peace secretary for each district cannot be overemphasized. As in the local church the whole process begins when responsibility has been fixed in one carefully chosen person.

Like all group work effectiveness oscillates between peaks and dips unless there is measurable continuity and stability in your board membership through a nucleus of experienced, capable leadership. But even more important is provision through a tenure rule or other arrangement for new persons to be built into the group, bringing new talent, fresh interest and changed points of view. Some procedure also is needed for co-opting key advisory persons and available experts and specialists whose knowledge will point up the board's thinking.

The big test comes when leadership confronts its task with the confidence and original thinking that special training gives. The board that fails to get its chairman and key leaders to regional or national workshops or seminars prunes off its own advance.

Annual conference is the time to supply our office with an up-to-date list of officers and members for the year. We can keep up contact and make available new helps from time to time -- but only when we know whom to contact.

AN INTRODUCTION

The Rev. Daniel E. Taylor, recently elected Executive Secretary for Administration and Promotion of the Board of World Peace, hails from the Pacific Northwest. In his high school and college days, he worked with the Spokane Daily Chronicle and the Spokesman-Review. He is a graduate of Garrett Biblical Institute, and has served churches in Raymond, Vancouver, and Bellingham, Washington. During the past four years he has been District Superintendent of the Columbia River District in the Pacific Northwest Annual Conference.

He has been active in Conference affairs, serving as President of the Conference Board of Education, President of the Conference Board of Social and Economic Relations, and President of the Conference Inter-Board Council. Mr. Taylor was a Delegate to the Western Jurisdictional Conference and to the General Conference in 1956. He is married and the father of two children.

A GREETING

With eager purpose I join my hard-working colleagues at "740" as we serve our Church to further the causes and conditions of peace. Upon this issue the continuance of our civilization depends. No one could turn to such a role without a frightening sense of inadequacy. To the Christian this is no handicap; he never presumed that significant achievement takes place in the affairs of men other than under the grace of God.

We do not work for something vague and ideal. Rather in these fluid years big with promise we forge the iron tangibilities of a just and durable society. For peace is a dynamic construct and is brought into being by men of goodwill in precipitate action.

My desire to meet and serve you is bounded only by limits of time and opportunity. Now that our beloved Dr. Boss is to guide our progress in matters of the United Nations and Intergovernmental Affairs from our expanded New York office, the work of administration and promotion falls to me in our long-established headquarters in Chicago. From here we will relate the work for peace to the Areas, Conferences, districts and local churches of Methodism through the land. To every reader of the COURIER I record this "first word" in heartily laying hold of my share in this task.

Daniel E. Taylor

ACTION NEEDED!

A major question of concern to church leaders is the present mood of Congress and the country concerning non-military economic aid and technical assistance to other countries, especially underdeveloped areas. There is grave danger that drastic cuts in appropriations for these needed programs may be made, resulting in serious setbacks to the economic well-being and even possibly the freedom of hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East.

The stand of the General Conference on this question is very clear:

"We believe that economic assistance, which seeks to make the benefits of scientific advance and industrial progress available for the improvement of underdeveloped areas, is both an example of Christian love and practical international brotherhood.

"We urge that the United Nations Program of Technical Assistance and the United States Program of Foreign Aid (Point IV) be supported hereafter on a long-range rather than an annual basis. Necessary safeguards to insure against such aid being used for either military or political expediency should be provided."

Under the leadership of the Department of International Affairs of the National Council of Churches, the Protestant denominations are joining in a united effort to enlist public support through the churches for this program, which reflects the Christian concern for human welfare and spiritual values. Methodist agencies will definitely share in this concerted effort.

Each of us can take effective action by communicating our views and the stand of our Church to our senators and our representative. Communications can also be addressed to the chairmen of the Senate Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Relations and to the House Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs. Use the 1957 REGISTER CHRISTIAN OPINION! as a valuable aid in this effort. Obtain your copy now from the Board of World Peace, 10¢ each, 15 for $1.00, 100 for $4.00. A free copy of STOP LOOK LISTEN and of THE METHODIST CHURCH OFFICIALLY ACTS ON WAR AND PEACE will be sent with each order received in the next few weeks.

BRICKER AMENDMENT--AGAIN?

On January 7, 1957, a new proposed "Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, relating to the legal effect of certain treaties and other international agreements," proposed by Senator John W. Bricker, was read twice in the Senate and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary (S. J. Res. 3).

The full intent of this proposed amendment to the Constitution is not clear, but appears still to present means of unnecessarily delaying executive agreements. We still fail to see what would be accomplished should the Senate and House, by two-thirds vote, adopt S. J. Resolution 3. We maintain that the treaty-making and executive agreements section of the Constitution has survived all kinds of political storms over 150 years, and that any proposed amendment of the kind submitted is unnecessary and would cripple the making of executive agreements, such as under the Constitution, are within the power of the President of the United States.

Note: You may wish to write to your senator for a copy of S. J. Res. 3.

UN INSPECTION OF DISARMAMENT

For more than a year, United States proposals on disarmament have included a rather specific plan of aerial inspection, with a view to its mutual acceptance, first of all, by the Soviet Union and the United States. It, of course, is intended to be a universal plan. The Soviet Union, in an early reply to the plan, suggested that it might be nothing more than a plan for spying upon the U.S.S.R. Later, the U.S.S.R. proposed that inspection plans include the chief seaports and international airports within the United States, the U.S.S.R. and elsewhere. Combining these plans seemed to promise an advance in disarmament acceptances. Nevertheless, there has been resistance in adopting plans which might permit Russian personnel to fly over the United States and United States personnel to fly over Russia.

Now that for a second time, the use of the United Nations Emergency Forces in the Middle East is proving to be an effective and acceptable plan, we propose that a new look be taken at the aerial inspection, seaport, and interior airport inspection proposals.

We begin with special reference to the possibility of planes being made available to the United Nations, carrying UN insignia and manned by inspection teams that would not include personnel from the big powers. There would seem to be wisdom in using United Nations inspection teams for both aerial and ground inspection, with personnel composed from the Scandinavian and other smaller nations whose troops have proved acceptable members of the U.N.E.F. to the Middle Eastern powers. Scientifically trained experts from smaller nations would not be subject to the same objections which continually arise when consideration is given to inspection planes flown by Russian or American personnel. Why not a UNIAF? (United Nations Inspection Air Force.)

Since we have not seen any reference to this proposal heretofore, and since an officer in the Department of State in the field of Security and Defense Affairs stated that he could not recall it had ever been discussed, we trust that this may receive attention both in the Department of State and in the United Nations. Why not write the President and your senators urging that this and other disarmament proposals be given early consideration?

TEN YEARS OF UNICEF

In December 1956 the United Nations Children's Fund celebrated its tenth anniversary. It is one of the most strongly supported of the UN specialized agencies with 92 member states contributing nearly $19,000,000 yearly for its activities.

Its primary purpose is to procure and deliver supplies and equipment that are not locally available in order to help governments to carry out child, health, and welfare programs. It is supported solely by contributions from governments and the general public.

Immediately after World War II millions of pounds of powdered milk and other food stuffs, as well as tons of woolens, cotton, and leather to make clothes and shoes, were distributed to help needy children in Europe.

In the last few years, 10,000 maternal and child care clinics have received material and supplies, and many nations have received assistance in campaigns against major diseases.

In 1956, 10,000,000 mothers and children were protected against malaria by UNICEF DDT. 630,000 children were treated with UNICEF drugs for trachoma, conjunctivitis, and other eye diseases. The estimated total of mothers and children who received UNICEF aid in 1956 is 37,000,000.

A NEW CONGRESSMAN

Last November the voters of the 29th Congressional District of California elected Judge Dalip Singh Saund, a native of India and a naturalized citizen, to a seat in the House of Representatives. Judge Saund defeated the noted woman flyer, Jacqueline Cochran Odlum, and became the first Democrat to win election for either a national or state office in the District. Under our former immigration laws, as late as ten years ago Judge Saund was an alien ineligible for citizenship, although he came to the United States as a student nearly forty years ago. He believes his election will increase American prestige abroad.

KIRBY PAGE EUROPEAN TOUR

The Baptist Peace Fellowship has announced its second annual Peace and Spiritual Life Tour to Europe for interested persons of all affiliations. This tour will operate in two sections, beginning on May 29 and on July 8 for one month each. Co-leaders will be Dr. Kirby Page, lecturer and writer, and Rev. W. M. Hammond, Jr. of the Baptist Peace Fellowship. Each tour section will visit England, France, Switzerland, and Germany, and will feature extended programs at three international Christian peace centers. An optional two weeks extension trip to Russia is available for those interested. Further information can be secured from Rev. W. M. Hammond, Horizons Unlimited, Tours Agent, 303 Fifth Avenue, New York 16, New York.

MORE ABOUT FILMSTRIPS

These 35 mm. filmstrips are available on free loan basis (postage only) from the Board World Peace, 740 Rush Street, Chicago 11, Illi Please do not order more than two filmstrips f one showing. If you plan to use them at a ser of meetings, please list the titles and dates filmstrips are not tied up for unnecessary len of time.

STRUCTURE FOR PEACE--A good factual presentati of the organization and work of the United Nat

TOWARDS A BETTER WORLD--The accomplishments of UN during its first decade.

A GARDEN WE PLANTED TOGETHER--A filmstrip espe cially for children, ages 8 to 12. Illustrate the purpose of the UN so that adults also appr ciate it.

FOR LASTING PEACE--A good review of the needs the world and the ways in which the UN and its specialized agencies are meeting them.

THE UNITED NATIONS-BLUEPRINT FOR PEACE--A concise summary of the history, founding, develop ment, and actual programs of the UN.

TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS--The story of the plann and building of the UN permanent headquarters New York.

SHARING SKILLS--A quick picture of many ways t UN technical assistance program is helping in development of countries around the world.

LET THERE BE LIFE--The program of the World Hea Organization in operation in many lands.

YOUTH AND THE DRAFT

A recent study of the Gilbert Youth Resea Company reveals some interesting attitudes amo the nation's teenagers nearing draft age.

Only 46% of the boys and 48% of the girls thought the draft necessary, though this was mostly on the basis that it was outmoded by modern weapons.

Nearly 50% of the boys, but only 23% of t girls, considered the draft system fair.

Approximately 40% of the boys thought tha girls should be required to take military trai ing, but only 4% of the girls agreed with this

74% of the boys and girls interviewed believe the service period should be shorter.

77% felt they should be allowed to finish college before they were called. Most felt tha the draft interfered seriously with the educational opportunities of young people.

The above summary is presented with the p mission of Eugene Gilbert and Company.

Persons desiring information on ways of traveling economically and living simply while abroad may be interested in a recent memorandu prepared by a Methodist layman and peace worke Gelston McNeil. If you wish to secure a copy this, please write him in care of the Overseas Friendship Center, 11 Devereux, Utica, New Yor and request his memorandum on "Really Getting Know Peoples of the World Economically."